.....Portugal

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POREIGN CONSULS MAKE NO RASH PROMISES TO THE ZEITOUNLIS.

MANY TURKISH, RESERVES DESERT THEIR COLORS

THE MAIN BODY OF MOSLEMS RETREATS TO MARASH-WHAT THE SULTAN

WROTE TO VICTORIA London, Feb. 7 .- A dispatch to the United Press from Constantinople says the negotiations for the arrender of Zeitoun to the Turkish authorities con-The foreign consuls at Zeitaun have in formed the beleaguered Armenians that their prin cipal purpose in visiting Zeitoun is to watch the of events, and that they are unable to guar antee the rafety of the Zeltounlis upon any con-The Turkish troops besieging the town are mainly composed of reserves. They are ill-fed, and many of them are deserting. The main body of the Turks have retreated to Marash. The only article of provisions lacked by the Beleaguered Armenians

Turks have retreated to Marash. The only article of provisions lacked by the Beleaguered Armenlans is salt.

The reply of the Sultan to the letter recently admessed to His Majesty by Queen Victoria, it is learned, expresses the sympathy of the Sultan with the humane sentiments conveyed in the Queen's communication, but declares that the reports of amssacres of Armenians by Turks have originated with ill-disposed persons. The Turks, the Sultan says, were first attacked by Armenians while they were praying in the mosques, and did nothing more than defend themselves as best they could. In every part of Asia Minor, the Sultan asserts, everything is perfectly tranquil, except at Zeltoun.

It is quite natural that, in his reply to Queen letter, Abdul Hamid should draw an optimistic view of the situation in Asia Minor. wolts against Turkish oppression, since the number sacres committed by the Turks and the Kurds; but the country cannot be quiet so long as it is occupied by Ottoman troops, who, being enpaid, unfed and unclothed, are compelled to practise extortions of all kinds upon the inbitants. The latter, Mussulmans and Christians suffer equally, under those circumstances. Many of the Relifs, or reserves, who have been called out, rather than to die from hunger and cold de poters, who pillage right and left, without caring boters, who pillage right and left, without caring whether the villages they attack are Moslem or Christian. Meanwhile, in severa, localities, the Mahometan populations of another race than the Turks, but which were formerly subjugated by the Osmanlis, profit by the circumstances to fall upon the latter, under the pretext of marching to the defence of the true faith, endangered by the Graours or Christians. At the recent massacre of Orfa, in the vilayet or district of Aleppo, the Bedouins who invaded the town killed more Turks than Christians.

invaded the town killed more Turks than Cristans.

The financial distress of the Turkish treasury does not permit provision for the wants of the reserves, and not always for those of the active army. The Porte is trying hard to contract a loan just now, especially in order to pay the expenses of the Rhamazan, the Mussulman Lent, which begins on February 14, and which ends with the festivities of the Bairam. It is known that the employes of the Turkish Government are seldom paid regularly. But the unvarying tradition is that they must receive one month's salary at the Rhamazan and one at the Bairam. Those are, indeed, the only two payments regularly made, at a fixed date, to those employes. Moreover, during the full moon of the Rhamazan the troops of the Constantinopic garrison receive a "gratification," or present, representing one month's pay.

For all these expenses a sum of about 600,000 Turkish livres is necessary, and the palace intendant, or treasurer, has declared recently to the Sultan that he could hardly collect 360,000 livres. Abdul Hamild fears that, if he cannot make the traditional payments and give the ordinary "gratifications" of the Rhamazan and the Bairam season, the employes and the soldiers will be discontented and join the constitutional party of "Young Turkey," which has for its rallying and war cry: "The fish is rotten in its head," meaning the Sultan himself.

MUST ASK THE POWERS' PERMISSION. THE PORTE'S REPLY TO MINISTER TERRELL'S REQUEST FOR A DISPATCH BOAT-RUSSIA

SAID TO BE OPPOSED. Constantinople, Feb. 7.-The Porte, in response to the request of A. W. Terrell, the American Minister, that the United States be granted permission to have a dispatch boat at Constantinople, maintains that the Dardanelies being regulated by an international agreement, the l'nited States should apply for the desired permission to the six Powers that signed the treaty of Berlin.

It is said that Russia is opposed to the entry of an American dispatch boat, hence the Porte's hesitation to grant Mr. Terrei's request.

AMERICAN AID DESIRED. THE TOUKE OF WESTMINSTER SAYS THE DUTY OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING NATIONS IS

The treasurer of the Armenian Relief Association has received from the Duke of Westminster, with the acknowledgment of the last remittance of \$500. an expression of opinion as to the value of the moral support of the United States in strengthening the hands of the friends of the Armenian cause in Eng-land. Edward Atkin, writing for the Duke, says. Some difficulty has been experienced by Her Malesty's Government in persuading the Turkish tended and the Duke of Westminster ventures to urge upon the Secretary of State at Washington the ardent desire of this committee that the repre

the ardent desire of this committee that the representative of the United States at the Porte should be instructed by President Cleveland to secure the gafety, not only of United States subjects, but of the Christians who have been educated in the schools and colleges founded by them and so to heartily support and strengthen the hands of Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Porte.

"There has not been, in the Duke's opinion, any occasion during the present certury when the daty of the two English-speaking nations has been more clearly defined for them than by the terrible series of brutal murders organized by the infamous gaing of courtiers at the palace of the Sulian, and the need for an immediate understanding on the question of the Armenian massacres is called for slike by the voice of Christendom and humanity on both sides of the Atlantic. Joint action by your Government and ours should resound to their everlasting credit."

VALUABLE ARCHIVES DESTROYED. PIRE IN THE BUILDING OCCUPIED BY THE

FRENCH MINISTRY OF WAR ris, Feb. 7 -- A fire started this afternoon in the building occupied by the Ministry of War. It was confined to the rooms in which were kept the erchives. These rooms were gutted, but most of the documents in them were saved. Many of these destroyed, however, were exceedingly valuable.

The Ministry of War is south of the Seine, occupying the irregular square formed by the Bouley 1 St. Germain, Rue St. Dominique, Rue de 12 reogne, and Rue de 12 riversité. It is only a snort distance from the Chamber of Deputies.

MISS CLARA BARTON STARTS FOR GENEVA Paris, Feb. 7.-Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross Society, with her party started for Geneva to-day. She will go from Geneva to Vienna and thence direct to Constantinople.

COST OF NEW BRITISH WARSHIPS. Glasgow, Feb. 7.-"The Herald," of Glasgow, says that the oming British naval programme will cost 49,500,000, with which will be constructed four hat-tic-ships, four first-class cruisers, four third-class cruisers and six torpedo destroyers.

CANADA'S PATRIOTISM REFLECTED.

London, Feb. 7.-This afternoon's newspapers reproduce the speeches made in the Dominion Parlia-ment on Wednesday in support of Mr. McNeill's resolution attesting Canada's layalty to England and pay tribute to the patriotism and dignity dis-played by the speakers.

THE CALIFORNIA BREAKS HER SHAFT. Naples, Feb. 7 .- The British steamer California, Cape Spartivento, Sardinia, with her main shaft broken. She was making temporary repairs. The California was returning to Naples

OR HENRY TYLER'S MISSION A FAILURE. Colon, Colombia, Feb. 7 .- Sir Henry Tyler, formery president of the Grand Trunk Railway, of Canada, who visited Peru in connection with the business of the Peruvian Corporation, sailed hence

for New-York yesterday. It is reported that his mission to Peru was a failure.

GERMANY'S INTEREST IN SOUTH AFRICA. A GROWING TRADE ACCOUNTS FOR HER NEW POLICY-OPENING FOR AMERICAN GOODS.

Washington, Feb. 7.-Some reasons for Germany's great interest in the Transvaul are given in a report received at the State Department from Thomas Ewing Moore, United States Commercial Agent at Weimar, Germany. Mr. Moore says this interest can be traced to the rapidly increasing export trade which Germany has built up in the South African Republic within the last few years, as well as the growing German population of the

When Germany refused years ago to enter into more intimate relations with the Transvaal, thus eaving England an open field, it did so because at that time her interests in South African affairs were insignificant. Owing to the acquirement by Germany of colonies in East Africa her interests doubt, Mr. Moore says, that she looks to Africa as her most promising field for extending the for eign trade, and that great efforts are being made in that direction. A large proportion of the Transin that direction. A large proportion of the Trans-vaal gold mine shares are in German hands, and the Delagoa Railway, connecting Pretoria with the coast, was built chiefly with German capital. Germany, says Mr. Moore, looks mainly to its iron industry in the development of its trade with the Transvaal, and as its most promising factor in lessening English influence there. The most im-portant from firms in Germany, including the Krupps, have created branch establishments in the Transvaal.

Transwaal.

Germany's trade with the South African Republic has increased wonderfully during the last few years. In 1889 it amounted to 1,000,000 marks, and in 1891 it rached nearly 6,000,000 marks, exclusive of goods shipped by way of England. "There is no doubt that Germany is becoming a formidable competitor in these markets, which still depend largely on Europe and the United States to supply their wants," says Mr. Moore, "Our Consul at Cape Town, Mr. Benedict, has repeatedly called attention to the opportunities offered to develop our trade with South Africa. It is to-day, perhaps, the most promising field in existence for extending our export trade."

EXAMINATION OF THE UITLANDERS. POLICE TESTIFY THAT THE PRISONERS MADE

London, Feb. 7 .- A dispatch from Pretoria, capital of the Transvaal, says that on Wednesday and the members of the Reform Committee who were arrested at Johannesburg.

Police and other officials testified that the committee were prepared to receive Dr. Jameson and his followers when they approached Johannesburg from Mafeking, where they crossed into the territory of the Transvaal. In carrying out these preparations the committee imported arms and provisions, dug entrenchments, and armed burzlers and other criminals. Some of these armed men hindered the constables in the performance of their duty in the streets of Johannesburg.

RHODES'S MISSION TO LONDON ENDED. London, Feb. 7 .- "The Times" will to-morrow learned that the conduct of the affairs of the British South Africa Company, consequent upon recent events, having been provisionally set-tled, the Hon. Cecil Rhodes will forthwith proceed to Rhodesia, where he will reside. The paper will add that no public statement can be made of the Transyaal inclients while the trials at Pretoria and the trial of Dr. Jamison and his followers are pending.

A PLEA FOR A LARGER NAVY BUT THE GERMAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AF FAIRS SAYS THAT NO MOVE WILL BE MADE AT PRESENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR

THE KRUEGER LETTER. Berlin, Feb. 7.-At to-day's sitting of the Budge Commission of the Reichstag Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that no new naval demands would be introduced in the Reichstag this session, and that no date had been fixed when it would be advisable to increase the strength of the navy.

the Government should decided to increase the strength of the ray, they would communicate with

strength of the ray, they would communicate with the Reichstag, informing that holy folly or, colally in regard to the themeal means required. The necessity for increasing the navy," he said, "Is more pressing at the present time than it has been in the past, though our relations with foreign Powers are unchanged, and it is not intended that they shall charge."

Continuing he said: "We must secure and confirm German authority in our colonies and protect our foreign interests and commerce in accordance with our treaties and international law. The necessity for increasing the strength of the navy is not caused by recent events, but by our increasing maritime interests."

The Foreign Minister informed the Budget Com-

ranged by recent events, but by our increasing maritime interests."

The Foreign Minister informed the Budget Commission that the Ministers accepted full temporary billity for the telegram which the Emperor had sent to President Krüger, of the South African Republic congratulating him on the success of the Boestroops in their encounter with the followers of Dr. Jameson.

NOT PROVEN NOR DISPROVED. THE FIELD'S" CRITICISM OF THE FINDING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW YORK

London, Feb. 7.-"The Field" to-morrow will made by Lord Dunraven against the Defender syndicate, improsed one by its impartiality, but will say it thinks the committee should have declared the charges not proved rather than disproved.

"The East Angliah Times" claims to know that Lord Dunraven has decided not to enter again in any race for large-class yacits.

THE CZAR CONGRATULATES FERDINAND

London, Feb. 7 .- "The Morning Post" will to-mor Czar has telegraphed to Prince Ferdinand his con

THE SULTAN TAKES HIS CUE FROM RUSSIA. Constantinople, Feb. 7.-M. Stolloff, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, is in this city. The object of his isit is to announce to the Sultan the conversion of Prince Boris, son of Prince Ferdinand, the ruler of Bulgaria, to the Orthodox Greek faith. The Sultan, taking his cue from Russia, is bestowing the greatest

The principality of Bulgaria was created by the treaty of Berlin, the first article of which ordered that Bulagria should be constituted an autonomous and tributary principality under the suzerainty o the Sultan of Turkey. The treaty also provided that Bulgaria should have a Christian Government, Therefore, the Sultan being the suzerain, M. Therefore, the Sultan being the suzeraln, M. Stoiloff has been dispatched to inform him of what is a great political event in Bulgaria. The conversion of Prince Boris to the Greek faith, a matter in which at present he has no personal interest, as he is only a little over two years old, will, it is expected by Prince Ferdinand, lead to his (Prince Ferdinand's) recognition as the lawful ruler of Bulgaria, an end for which he has found a strong supporter in M. Stolloff. The State religion is the Orthodox Greek faith, but Prince Ferdinand and his wife, Marie Louise of Bourbon, Princess of Parma, are both Roman Catholics. It was reported lately that the Princess had determined to attempt to secure a divorce because her husband had consented to the conversion of their eldest son to the Greek faith, but that the Pope had prevailed upon her to forego her intention.

NEW TREATMENT FOR COLOMBIAN LEPERS. Colon, Feb. 7.-The Colombian Government has ordered that the lepers throughout the republic sing be treated by the new method discovered by Dr. Carasquia, of Bogota.

GERMAN-VENEZUELAN DISPUTE SETTLED. London, Feb. 7 .- "The Times" will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Caracas saying that a settle ment of the German railway claims against Venez-uela has been arranged on the basis of the future commuting of the guarantees.

BRITISH PROTECTORATE OVER ASHANTEE. London, Feb. 7.-A dispatch from Aceta says that Governor Maxwell, of the Gold Coast Colony, has Governor Maxwell (Governor Maxwell erued a proclamation deciaring British protectorate ever Ashanise.

IT WAS NOT A SUICIDE.

Corener's Physician O'Hanlon yesterday made an autopsy on the body of Harry Eversheld, the actor who died at the Warwick Hotel Thursday night, Dr. O'Hanlon found that death was due to morphine poisoning, which, from the statement of friends, he believes to have been taken for nervousness and not with suicidal intent.

WAR ON THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC. Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 7.-In the Senate this morning the Goebel bill to repeal the charter of the Southern Pacific Railroad was favorably renorted.

POISON IN THE BLOOD.

WHICH IS THE DIRECT CAUSE OF RHEUMATISM. AND IN FACT OF MOST PHYSICAL

"These are trying times." The speaker was a middle-aged man and father of quite a family.

"I don't refer to business," he continued, "but to the trying weather. I have a severe attack of rheumatism, my wife has a bad cold and the rest of the family are not well. "I know it is a common thing to lay all these

troubles to the weather, but I have come to the conclusion that the condition of the system has much to do with it. If the man who has rheumatism and the woman who has a cold will trace back for the cause, it will be found in some weakness of the body.

ness of the body.

"And do you know what I think the greatest weakness in the body is? I will tell you. I believe it is due to urte acid, which is in the blood, keeping it fermented all the time. I know that it causes rheumatism and, I believe, most colds.

"You naturally ask how does this uric acid get into the blood. The answer is very simple. The kidneys do not do their duty and throw it from the system as they should, and therefore it remains in the blood, and I believe that if uric acid were removed from the blood most rheumatism and colds would disappear."

The gentleman was right, and he might have added that Bright's disease of the kidneys is also brought about by this same cause. Is it not plain

The gentleman was right, and he might have added that Bright's disease of the kidneys is also brought about by this same cause. Is it not plain to be seen that if the kidneys are strong and healthy and throw the urle acid out of the system, it will not get into the blood and so poison the muscles and joints and cause Pright's disease?

There has never been but one known remedy for all troubles of the kidneys, and that is Warner's Safe Cure. It has been found by the medical profession to be possessed of properties unknown to any discovery of modern or ancient times. It has taken men, and women, too, who were in the last stages, and restored them to perfect health and strength. It is endorsed by physicians, approved by acientists, and used by the best people in the land. It is a scientific preparation and owes its popularity wholly to its power.

It should be borne in mind, however, that where there are such serious troubles as those above mentioned, only a strictly reliable preparation can be used with hope or safety. ion can be used with hope or safety. It will pay you to bear these things in mind.

PROGRESS IN NEW PHOTOGRAPHY SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS BY DR. PUPIN YES

The interest which is being evinced in the experiments of Dr. M. I. Pupin in photography with visible radiance has during the last two days be-

come so intensified that yesterday Dr. Pupin felt compelled to deny himself to nearly all callers. He said yesterday to a Tribune reporter, in whose case he made an exception, that the number of people who crowded into his laboratory had on the day before grown to such large proportions as seriously to interfere with his work. Hence his resolve to exclude everybody, the genuinely interested and the curious alike, from his working quarters in Columbia College. Dr. Pupin succeeded yesterday in achteving a dis-

tinet advance in the development of Professor Röntgen's discovery. Dispensing with the usu photographic plate, he employed a plate soaked with a solution of uranite—a fluorescent substance—and the departure was followed by extremely favorable results. The pictures which he obtained with this fluorescent plate were more satisfactor; in every way, and more distinct than those he had previously acquired. In one of his experiment yesterday with this improved kind of plate Dr. Pupin exposed to the so-called X rays a pair of sectsors, a steel-bladed pocketkuife, a pair of speciacies, a halippin and a cigar cutter. These articles he inclosed in an aluminum box while the spectacles were in turn wrapped in a leather case. The resulting impressions on the plate were nearly as clear as if it had been used in a camera, all the outlines being clear and distinct. Moreover, the time required for exposure was considerably lessened. In his earlier operations Dr. Pupin found it necessary to expose his plates for two hours or more, but with the uranite plate an exposure of fifteen minutes only was required. Dr. Pupin expressed himself as greatly pleased with the results attending his work of yesterday, and said he would continue his experiments with the new Light in the hope of sufficiently developing it to employ it for practical purposes. with a solution of uranite-a fluorescent substance

A PRACTICAL TEST WITH THE NEW BAYS. Montreal, Feb. 7 -Professor Fox, of Mertill Uni leg of a man, who had been discharged from a hos-pital with the wound closed over the ball.

UNDER EDISON'S MAGIC TOUCH.

Thomas A. Ecison has egent the greeter part of the last few days in his laboratory at West Orange.

N. J., experimenting with "radice times and rays and other features of Professor Rongen's recent discurser of cathede photography. The great in votor, wate satisfied that the Bavarian professor has revealed to the schentific world a practical has an dunbunded field, is equally convinced that Professor Rontger in the schentific world as professor. With a view of finding some commercial value, to the results obtained so far in various experiments with the mysterious rays were had with the all of Crookes tuber. These tubes are made of glass in varying lengths, and the set is about getting cheaper tubes that would suit the hall of Crookes tuber. These tubes are made of glass in varying lengths, and they are said to consider the purpose. Celluloid was tried and found to be supported to kines, in tant it did not absorb, and the purpose. Celluloid was tried and found to be supported to kines, in tant it did not absorb, and the purpose. Celluloid was tried and found to be supported to kines, in tant it did not absorb, and the purpose. Celluloid was tried and found to be supported to kines, in tant it did not absorb, and the purpose. Celluloid was tried and found to be supported to kines, the purpose of but one-savity-fourth of an interpretation of the purpose. Celluloid was tried and found to be supported to kines, the purpose of but one-savity-fourth of an interpretation of the purpose. Celluloid was tried and found to be supported to kines, the purpose of but one-savity-fourth of an interpretation of the purpose of but one-savity-fourth of an interpretation of the purpose. Celluloid was tried, and found to be supported to be proto Fork that the report of the committee of the New-fess that the report of the committee of the New-York Yacht Club, which investigated the charges made by Lord Dunraven against the Defender syn-dicate, impressed one by its impartiality, but will A REPRESENTATIVE TO WITNESS THE
CONVERSION OF PRINCE BORIS.

AND ALSO SAID THAT HE HAS PROMISED TO SEND
Most of the results obtained so far in various experiments with the mysterious rays were had with the aid of Crookes tubes. These tubes are made of

EXPERIMENTS IN BALTIMORE. PROFESSOR EOWLAND CAN PHOTOGRAPH A KE IN A CLOSED BOX, BUT IS NOT SURE

HOW HE DOES IT. Baltimore, Feb. 7 (Special).-Professor Henry A Rowland, director of the physical laboratory of th Johns Hopkins University, at which experiments are being made in the line of those recently conducted by Professor Röntgen, of Germany, says that, while certain results have been obtained they do not as yet absolutely prove or disprove the validity of Röntgen's theories. The experiments at the Johns Hopkins University are being conducted mainly by Norman Ross Carmichael, a graduatstudent of the Department of Physics and Electricity, under the direction of Professor Rowland.

The object photographed is an ordinary metal key. It is suspended in a wooden box painted black on the inside and made so that when shut it is absolutely impervious to any rays of light. The box is then taken into a photographic darkroom and a sensitive plate is put upright in the same box back of the key, but not touching it. The box is then of the key, but not touching it. The box is then shut up tight, so that by no chance a ray of light can enter and so photograph the key on the plate. When everything is ready for the next process an ordinary Ruhmkorff electric induction coil, of somewhat large size, is connected with a tube, from which all air has previously been exhausted, and the electricity induced in the coil is discharged over and over again. By this means the shadow of the metal key has been photographed at the Johns Hopkins, as have also certain other objects, with more or less success.

There is, of course, some doubt as to whether or not something else besides the so-called rays of Professor Rönigen caused the shadows and their action on the plate. But, as Professor Rowland says, the work at his laboratory has as yet neither proved nor disproved anything. Very little ordinary light, for example, before the black box was entirely closed up might cause the shadow and the result. Professor

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MAISON STUART," LEADING PARIS MODISTE, 26, AVENUE DE L'OPERA. PARIS.

Rowland says that in one of the plates obtained the photographed shadow of the key is surrounded in places by curious lines, probably never seen in ordinary photographs, which look like lines of magnetic force. The experiments will be continued to a more stellule conclusion.

STERLING TO MEAN STERLING

A BILL TO COMPEL SILVERSMITHS TO ADHERE TO A FIXED STANDARD.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT DOES NOT HOLD THE SELLER RESPONSIBLE ATTITUDE OF THE TRADE TOWARD THE MEASURE.

A bill recently introduced in the Legislature by A bit, recently introduced in the Legislature by Harvey T Andrews, which makes it a misdemeanor for any person to make or manufacture silver stamped "sterling" if it does not assay 325 parts line, has aroused the silversmiths of this State. will mullify, if it becomes a law, the present sils time. This proposed amendment does not hold r responsible for the goods sold. station of the present silver law. The firms cturers, as the goods were represented to them "sterling." it is said that the department ares are in favor of the proposed amendment

of H. H. Macy & Co., said to a Tribune re-yesterday. What we want is to stop the manufacture of any kind of silver not properly At present we are at the mer-

()

"ON SAFER GROUND. First Doctor-I ordered him an ice-cold bath every morning. '
Second Doctor-What, when he had influenza!
First Doctor-Yes. It will give him pneumonl and made my whole reputation curing that.

Enropean Advertisements

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Most conveniently and fashiombly
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at the Guildhall School of Music,
performs selections of music in dindinner and savoer. Table dincted
to S30, 5s., and Supper from 10,
o'clock, 3s., 6d.; also pervice a la
vance. Open to non-residents.

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Of Gastronomic Pame.

Band plays on the terrace overlooking
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Midland

THE ADELPHI HOTEL,

LIVERPOOL

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MIDLAND GRAND HOTEL, QUEEN'S HOTEL, THE MIDLAND HOTEL,

DERBY

Specialities: Excellent Cuisine,
Comfort, Moderate charges.

The Hotel Cecil, London. This magnificent new Hotel-

the largest and finest in London-will be open for the reception of visitors about the 15th of April, 1896. Its location is unrivalled, facing and overlooking the river Thames and the Embankment Gardens -while the eastern and western wings flank the Grand Courtyard and Garden, entered by a driveway direct from the Strand. The hotel contains 1,000 Rooms, and will be fitted up in the most luxurious and complete style. The Cuisine will be under the direction of Monsieur Antoine Coste, the celebrated French Chef, under whose management some of the best restaurants in Paris and London have become famous.

C. P. BERTINI, Manager,
Grand Hotel, Parls.
Delmonico's, New-York,
Criterion Restaurant, London.

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Overlooks the Park and occupies the finest position in London. Apartments at moderate charges for a short or long period.
Culsine managed by an experienced French chef.
Telegrams, "Soigné." | G. GELARDI.

Solgné." | G. GELARDI, London. | Sec'y & Manager, LANCHAM HOTEL, London.

Unrivolled Situation in Fortland Place, At Top of Regent St. W. Contenient for the Best Shops, Theatres, Etc. Every Modern Comfort and Convenience. Moderate Tariff.

The Howard Hotel. Norfolk Street, Embankment, London, This newly-rected Horel is replete with every modern comfort, Overlooks Embankment and River, Elegant and spactous public rooms, Electric Light throughout, American sys-tem elevators, Fixed tariff.

Upper Norwood, Queen's Hotel Engine". Lovely gardens. Hondon Healthlest situation in Engine". Lovely gardens. Hondong terms from \$2.50 per day. Special terms for large parties. Convenient train service.

Queen's Hotel, Southeen Portsmouth Isle of Wight, Levely old gardens, Tennis, etc. Ad-joins Roya; Yachi Chab, Frequent boats to Cowes, Ryde and Southampton, 'Royal Pier Hotel' under same direction. Norfolk Hotel, Prighton, England.

A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take

CONSTIPATION. ss it appetite, gastric and intes-

been maintained ever since. All we ask is that the word 'sterling' be legally defined when applied to silver. That is the gist of the matter. Mr. Andrews, who introduced the bill, has said that he did not intend to push its passage.

WHISKEY TRUST REBATE CLAIMS. Chicago, Feb. 7.—Yesterday was the last day for diling interrogatories in the Whiskey Trust rebate claims before the special master, and Genera, McNulta, the receiver of the Whiskey Trust properties, has about finished his arduous labors. He said

ties, has about finished his arduous labors. He sain hast evenline:

There are rebate claims amounting to \$100,000 still unsettled, and other claims amounting to \$300,000 against the Trust, but many of the latter are neutrious and the bona fide amount is about \$250,000. In the active properties are in the hands of the American Spirits Distilling Company, Among the inactive distilleries that are on my hands are the Calumet, which cost \$500,000, and the \$300,000 Nebraska Distilliery at Nebraska City, I have had several conferences with Nebraska people regarding the sale of the latter property, but there has been no offer for the Calumet.

THE HORSES ARE USED TO IT. From The Portland (Me.) Evening Express. From The Partland (Mc.) Evening Express.

The horses which are used on the Kennebec ice fields are so accustomed to dropping through the ice that they don't seem to mind it. They are yanked out a little roughly, to be sure, but they take their medicine like the chickens that belonged to the family that was constantly moving, which every time they saw a covered cart stop in front of their house would turn on their backs and stick their legs in the air to be tied together ready for the transportation.

THE OLDEST PETRIFIED FISHES. From The St. Louis Republic.

From The St. Louis Republic.

The most wonderful collection of fishes in the world is that now on exhibition in the geological section of the National Museum in the city of Washington. They are all petrified or fossilized, and are just as they were taken from their beds in the great citifs or sione near Canyon City. Col. Prior to the discovery of these queer relies of the early ages of the early's history, no vertebrate or "backboned" creatures had ever been found in a geological formation below that known to the scientists as the upper siurian. These exceptional and stony representatives of a bygone race of the genus picts are from the lower silurian period of the geological structure of the earth, and are, on that account, reckoned as being the most wonderful thing in the fossil line ever discovered.

The giant animal remains found in the famous "Bad Lands" region of Dakota and Nebraska, which consist of gigantic bones, teeth, horns, etc., of creatures of mammoth proportion, which died thousands, or, perhaps, hundreds of thousands of years ago, are all counted among the wonders of geology. In that case, however, all fossils are found in their proper geological formation. With these stony Colorado makes it is different. They were as much out of place in the lower surrian formation as a mastodon's remains would be in the formation as a mastodon's remains would be in the formation as a mastodon's remains would be in the formation as a mastodon's remains would be in the formation as a mastodon's remains of what were once finny and scaled creatures of flesh and blood are thousands of years older than any other remains of backboned animals ever discovered. That fish life existed at such an early period in the earth's history was never dreamed of by the geological until this discovery was accidentally made three years ago.

It is needless to add that the finding of these

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forsil fish remains in such an out-of-the-way place has shaken the cream the connection it may be mea-creumference. In this connection it may be mea-tioned that the spot where these curious specimens were found is plainly the dried up beach of what was once a vast sea, extending, perhaps, from the Rocky to the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

IN ADVANCE OF HIS AGE.

From The Indianapolis Journal,

"Str." began the high-browed man with the rolled manuscript, "in me you behold a man who is in advance of the age."

"Yes," said the editor. "You are situated somewhere along about next summer, I presume."

"Next summer,"

"Yes. I notice that you have left the door open."

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS. London, Feb. 7, 4 p. m.—Consols, 168½ for both money and the account; Canadian Pacific, 58½; Eric, 11; do second consols, 76; Illinois Central, 100; Mexican ordinary, 19½; St Paul common, 76½; New-York Central, 100; Pennaryivania, 54½; Rending, 7½; Mexican Central new 4 per cent bonds, 70½; Louisville and Nashville, 487½; Atchlson common, 10½.

5 p. in.—The amount of buillon withdrawn from the Benk of England on balance to-day is 188,000. Paris advices quote 3 per cent rentes at 103 francs 7½ centimes for the account and exchange on London at 25 francs 72½ centimes for checks.